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GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1837.

Value of Roots.

It is believed that the quantity of hay remaining on the hands of farmers, and which must be summered over, is far greater at the present time than has been known for years. To what cause shall this be attributed? Not to a decrease of the numbers in our stock, for including cattle, sheep and horses, there are at this time probably more animals to feed in our country than at any former period. Not to a low price of grain which caused oats and corn to be fed in preference to hay; for the demand of corn for bread has exceeded the supply, and barley and oats, though the supply was good, have averaged prices which made them far dearer than good hay. Not to the shortness or mildness of our winter; for though less snow has fallen the past winter than the one previous, yet farmers commenced foddering as early as formerly, and at this time (April 25) the fields are less green and grass less forward than at the same time last year. Not because our flocks and herds have been half fed, and of course half starved, to save fodder; for animals of all kinds have come through the winter well, and the losses, so far as we have heard, are much fewer than usual. Carelessness and inattention, will indeed cause losses, even where provisions are the most abundant, and the most that have occurred this season may be attributed to this source.

On the contrary we believe that the plenty of keeping at this time and the better than usual state of our domestic animals generally, may be attributed to more economical methods of feeding, to the more extensive use of cut fodder for horses and cattle, and the general cultivation of roots, which to a greater or less degree has been entered upon by most of our farmers. It is on this point that we think the greatest improvement and saving has been made, and the benefits derived from a partial cultivation has been such as we trust will insure its general adoption and extension. The ruta baga, the beet, and the carrot, are the roots which are the most valuable, and of these our experience shows that the first is in most cases to be preferred. Were it equally easy to cultivate, the carrot would on some accounts be chosen as the principal root, in preference to the turnep, but such is not the case. The ruta baga is far the most certain in its growth, can be preserved with less care and more safety, keeps sound to a later period, and is usually as productive as the beet or the carrot. Let farmers however test these roots for themselves, both as to growing and feeding, and thus determine their comparative value. Few who once enter upon their culture, and experience their benefits in fattening and feeding animals, will be easily induced to relinquish them.

Plant Corn.

Some farmers, because they have failed in raising corn for one or two years past, are disheartened, and have about concluded that this year they will plant no corn. This is wrong in theory and worse in practice; it lessens the chances of success in farming; it throws too much of our dependence on to other crops, and if generally adopted would deprive the country of one of its most productive sources of food, if not of wealth. The experience of ages seems to prove that the seasons move in cycles, and that after a few years cold and unproductive, others succeed favorable in every respect to the husbandman. Most remember the cold and gloomy summers of 1815–16, and the fears they caused, and most too should recollect how the warm and favorable year of 1817 dispelled these apprehensions, and showed that the promise of seed time and harvest had not failed. That there is a rational philosophical cause for this apparent alternation of seasons, cannot be doubted, little as is known of the reason at present; and it is therefore unwise for the farmer to desist from raising so valuable a crop as corn, from the simple apprehension it will not succeed. That the temperature of the earth has not varied the ten-thousandth part of a degree, in 2000 years, has been demonstrated by La Place, and the researches of Baron Fourier have proved that the earth having long since reached its minimum of temperature, no permanent change in the warmth of our seasons can ensue. The variations which appear in the annual temperature, and seem to move in circles of years, are dependant on causes incidental in themselves, and which do not in the least affect the general harmony or stability of the system, or alter the average temperature of a long series of years.

Ewes and Lambs.

Farmers sometimes experience a difficulty in making ewes own their lambs; and oftener perhaps when cases of twin lambs occur than at other times. When sheep are as valuable as at present, those who desire to rear all their lambs may find a benefit in sprinkling a little fine salt over the disowned lamb. This will usually attract the mother, and when once the operation of licking has been performed, there is usually but little danger of desertion. A friend assures us he has practiced this method with decided success; and no injury to the lambs need be apprehended from the application. Sheep, when about to lamb, should be moved and disturbed as little as possible; as all such disturbance, especially with young or wild ewes, greatly increases the probability of their forsaking their young. Ewes in the spring of the year should be kept by themselves, and fed with grain or roots in such a manner as to make them less fearful, as well as to keep them in good heart.

The Season—April.

Snow nine months in succession!!—and that too in the latitude of 42°. Well may we ask what our world is coming to; for a few more such seasons would make as great a revolution in the vegetation of our country, if not of the globe, as the most hair-brained cosmogonist has ever dreamed. Snow from September till May, both inclusive; and the three short months of June, July and August, alone left us to sow, and plant, and reap, and gather into our barns;—we are not only getting the snows but the mere flash of summer that weakens vegetation on the banks of the Oby, or the wilds of Torneo. Is it a wonder that there is a cry of hard times from every section of the union; and that the wail of foundering merchants and manufacturers is heard on every breeze?—is it a wonder that stocks fall, banks crumble, and money leeches flourish?—Loth as the world may be, and is, to own it, the fact is now and then impressively taught, that agriculture is the base of the social superstructure, and that as that is successful or otherwise will be the prosperity of a nation.

The snow of the 25th of September, followed by those of the 5th and 12th of October, has but just disappeared, if indeed some remaining traces are not still visible in the drifts that show themselves in the ravines of the more elevated and wooded parts of West New York. April has not been propitious to the hopes of an early and warm summer, or the prospects of the farmer, and May has commenced like April, "only more so." Perhaps few springs have occurred in which snow has fallen more frequently or extensively, than the past April. The quantity has not been great; but till the middle of the month, it snowed almost daily in some part of the country, and extended as far south as North Carolina and Alabama. On the 3d of the month, the snow fell seventeen inches deep at St. Louis in Missouri, and a Quebec paper asserts that on the tenth, the average depth of snow near that city was four feet, and that the ice in the St.Lawrence showed no symptoms of giving way.

The last half of the month of April, if it snowed less, was not more favorable to the prospects of the farmer, so far as winter sown wheat is concerned, than the early part. We scarcely remember a season in which wheat on soils liable to heave, has suffered more. For eight or ten days the sky was nearly cloudless; a cold wind from the north and north-east, the thermometer at night down to eighteen or twenty degrees, and during the day rising to thirty-five or forty: the ground every night freezing just enough to lift the surface, and with that the roots of the wheat, and during the day thawing and exposing them to the dry current of air; it is not to be wondered at that wheat should have been nearly or quite killed, on soils where clay constitutes a principal ingredient. The plan, however, recommended by Judge McCall in the Farmer, has been extensively adopted; and in the latter part of the month, large quantities of spring wheat were harrowed in on such fields as had suffered the most from freezing, and much more spring wheat than usual has been sown as an independent crop. We have thus reason to hope there will be no material reduction in the wheat harvest.

Whether the fact has had, or now has, any influence on the weather, we do not pretend to say; but the sun during the whole month has shown an unusual abundance of spots; and during the cloudless smoky weather of the last week of April, there was one or two of them distinctly visible to the naked eye, when the sun was within half an hour of setting. At the same time the telescope showed ten or fifteen more of various sizes, irregularly grouped or scattered, besides two cloudy places of considerable magnitude. Observations long continued,

seem to have decided against *any* influence excited by these movable and fluctuating spots on the sun; still we have been so long accustomed to consider our heat as derived from that luminary, that the obscuration or extinguishment of any part of it, whatever may be the cause, always makes us feel chilly. By the bye, we wonder that the moneyed pressure of the times has not been attributed to this cause; it certainly would have been as plausible as many of the attempts which have been made to account for the scarcity of cash, and depression of trade.

W. G.

American Flora.

It is a well known fact that America possesses many of Flora's richest gems; and it is to be regretted that while they are such universal favorites in every other country, our own gardens present such a barren exhibition of native plants, while we find them frequently compactly filled with the productions of other climes, their inferiors in every respect.

To show the passion that exists for our splendid native plants, we may here remark, that a few days ago we received a visit from Mr. Alexander Gordon, formerly a contributor to the pages of this paper, and who now dedicates his time solely to collecting our indigenous plants for European establishments, and has at this time orders for above 50,000 plants from various Nurserymen in Britain, France, &c.

Mr. G. informed us that every section of this country abounds with a great variety of plants which are in universal demand in Europe, in every botanical establishment, and sought after with avidity. He is now on a most extensive tour and purposes exploring the Atlantic States, the Floridas, and thence to the island of Cuba, which island he has already visited, and found peculiarly rich in choice plants, many hitherto unknown to Botanists.

Therefore, when our own woods, mountains and valleys are so peculiarly rich in nature's beauties, why not ornament our gardens from this source, which affords to other countries, their very richest ornaments—even to such an extent that in extensive gardens it is no uncommon circumstance to find acres dedicated solely to the native plants of this country and distinguished by the appellation of the *American Garden*. We hope these remarks will receive the attention of our readers in general, particularly such as delight in the most pleasing pursuit of ornamenting their gardens with the beauties of nature. †

Maple Sugar.

Those of our farmers who have the present year been engaged in the manufacture of Maple Sugar, have found their labor well rewarded. When the process of making is properly conducted, the sap of the maple furnishes one of the most delicious sweets in existence, and one which for use, is more profitable than any other. To be thus profitable it should not be grained too coarse and dry, since pure crystals of sugar are nearly as hard as flint, and possess little apparent sweetness until thoroughly dissolved. Too much of the sugar manufactured from the maple is slovenly made, and imperfectly cleansed, and this has a tendency to lessen the value of the article in the market, and in public estimation.

Few are aware of the quantities of this necessary article furnished by our own forests; or the ease with which the supply might in many cases be doubled.—What is called the *run*, was this year short, not occupying more than a fortnight's time in the whole; and as none of the days were warm, so as to cause the sap to sour, no difficu ty was experienced in making the whole into sugar of good grain. In common years, the tendency to acidity where sap is kept a short time, may be entirely corrected by the use of lime, a small quantity of which should be thrown into the reservoirs containing the sap. The sap this year has been uncommonly rich in its saccharine properties, and we have known of several instances in which from sixty or sixty-five trees three hundred and fifty pounds of sugar have been made; and the average yield will, it is presumed, not fall short of five pounds to a tree.

The introduction of beet sugar *may* supersede that of the maple, or the cane, for general use; but we hold it a correct principle of action that a farmer should rarely, if ever, purchase of others what he can produce on his own farm, and we hope no one will destroy his sugar works until it has been ascertained that the manufacture of beet sugar will succeed in this country. On the contrary, we think the farmer is wise who plants this beautiful and valuable tree, wherever a proper situation or opening presents itself; and there are few places by the roadside, or on the farm, where its presence would be productive of injury. Its value to the farmer, and to the state, may be inferred from the fact, that the amount of sugar made in the several counties of this state cannot fall short of twelve millions of pounds, and worth, at ten cents a pound, one million two hundred thousand dollars. Such a saving in expenditure to the country should not be considered as a trifle; and it should be remembered too, that the labor and time required for making this sugar is called for at a season when it cannot be available for the other labors of the farm.

From the American Silk Grower & Agriculturist

Mr. Cooke—*Dear Sir*, As "one of the farmers" has requested the "Reverend gentleman!" (whose statement concerning a half acre of corn that produced 70 bushels of ears,) to give some explanation of the mode of cultivation, you are at liberty to publish the following:—

My object, in making the statement alluded to, before the Agricultural meeting, was to show the importance of *early planting* on our sandy soils, and the *benefit of ashes* on such ground.

In answer to the inquiries of "one of the farmers," I remark:

1. That it is not known "how long the land had been cleared;" it was a pasture when I purchased it.
2. The corn was planted "in rows one way," about 2½ feet apart, and the hills in each row were less than 2 feet apart.
3. The ground was ploughed about 7 inches deep the October before, and not at all in the spring. It was harrowed, and then furrowed for planting.
4. I usually put 5 or 6 kernels of corn in a hill; and at the first hoeing reduce the plants to four by pulling up the least thrifty.
5. The manure used was a *compost* of decayed chips, clay and barn-yard manure—one shovel-full to a hill.
5. The ashes were applied some days before the first hoeing.
7. The season was pretty dry in July, but as the ground had not been ploughed in the spring, there was no injury from the drought.
8 & 9. The corn was hoed three times, and "hilled" but little.
10. No instrument was used in dressing it but a hoe. Ploughing between corn is always injurious to the roots. It also, hurts potatoes in dry seasons by making the ground more dry.
11. A part of the stalks were cut for my horse, and the rest were left till the corn was ripe.

Having thus disposed of the questions proposed, I will add, that I have uniformly found that *autumnal ploughing* is the best for our plains, with harrowing in the spring. The drought never injures a crop on land thus prepared. Even beds for beets, carrots, &c. should be prepared in the autumn, and only raked in the spring. The roots grow *straighter* and *longer*, and without the radicles that are so apt to injure them.

As a proof that potatoes do best with *autumnal ploughing and early planting*, I would mention, that on a piece of land in my garden 5 rods by 4½ I raised 86 *bushels in one year*. The land was not even furrowed in the spring; but holes were dug for the manure the last week in April, and planted immediately. They were planted "in hills" at about the same distances as the corn above mentioned, and, after the first hoeing, a small quantity of ashes upon a narrow shingle put upon each hill around the potatoes. They were hoed three times.

Another fact that is important, is, *the earlier* the potatoes are, *the better they are* for summer, autumn, winter and spring. Those whose tops are green when the frost comes, are positively unhealthy. *It is a great object to have them ripen in hot weather.*

Yours respectfully,
Z. S. BARSTOW.

Keene, 20th April, 1837.

Scientific Farming.

Formerly there was a great prejudice among farmers to uniting knowledge acquired from books, with experience, in their agricultural labors. This prejudice is fast dying away, but probably still exists in some degree. It was thought that any education, beyond a common knowledge of reading, writing and cyphering, was entirely useless to the vocation of the farmer. But such ideas are very erroneous.

It is never deemed useless for the machinist to possess some knowledge of the science of mechanics, or for the architect, of the science of architecture; they must have such knowledge to be expert in their profession. Then why is it not important for the farmer to study the science of agriculture?

But what is the science of agriculture? It is that science which treats of the nature of plants soils and manures. It makes known the composition of soils and the kind of manure and particular plants that are adapted to certain soils, Also, the effect which will result from a particular treatment or cultivation Most of this, it is true, may be learned by experience; but experience alone, does not give a man that assurance of being right, which he possesses by uniting science with experience. If he trusts to the latter wholly, he is compelled to tread a beaten path, or more with much uncertainty; while on the other hand, the intelligent scientific farmer may strike out a new track, try some new experiment, or adopt some new mode of culture, and be able to calculate before hand, nearly what will be the result. He acts understandingly. He knows in the first place, the nature of the plant he wishes to cultivate—suppose this to be the operation to be pursued—in the next place, the soil and manure adapted to it, and finally the mode of cultivation which its growth requires. All this he knows without having gone through with the process of experiment.

But the value of science in the labor of agriculture, may be made more clear by reference to *facts*. Who are the farmers who are the most successful and prosperous? Are they not those who read and study agricultural works, and search out the best modes of cultivation? What farmers are they obtain premiums for reclaimed lands, and the largest crops of corn? Are they not scientific farmers? those who exercise the mind as well as the body in their operations? It is so to the extent of our observation.

One or two facts fell under our observation, during the short space, in early life, that it was our lot to be a 'tiller of the ground.' The farmer with whom we resided, had a piece of mowed land, which, during remembrance had not been ploughed, because his father said if it were ploughed, it never after would yield good crops. The farmer's son, however, did not place implicit confidence in the wisdom of his grandfather, and obtained permission after much persuasion to plough the land. It was planted with corn and produced a very large crop. The next year it yielded an excellent crop of oats, and for three years succeeding, more grass each year, than had been cut from it any two of the thirty preceding years. Now had this farmer been intelligent, he would not have believed, for a moment, that ploughing would injure that piece of land.

Another fact. This same farmer had a swamp, covered with nothing but alder-brush and dog-wood, through which a brook run, that was used for irrigating his mowing land. His father told him that if that swamp were cleared the brook would dry up. But this grandson was faithless here. He took his axe and stub-scythe, levelled this swamp, burnt it over and put it under process of reclaiming. But what became of the brook? Why, it continued to run in its accustomed channel, with the quantity of water, so far as perceptible, undiminished. Here again, had the farmer been well informed, he would have known that clearing the swamp could have but very little effect upon the brook. It laid it more open to the sun's direct heat, which would subject the

water to a little more rapid evaporation and that is all. But we have pursued the subject farther than we intended to, and will here close.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

Mr. Garbutt's Premiums.

Mr. William Garbutt, a very intelligent, excellent and enterprising farmer, of Wheatland, Monroe, has instructed us to offer, in his name, the six following premiums. "I have long wished," says Mr. G. in his letter to us, "that cultivators would exhibit, through the medium of agricultural journals, their methods of farming, together with the amount of labor and the product of their farms. It would open an immense volume of useful knowledge, and give a powerful impulse to agricultural improvement. With the view of furthering so desirable an object, I will add two classes of premiums to your list, viz:

1. For the best managed grain and grass farm, grain being the staple, of not less than 100 acres, $10
2. For the second best, 7
3. For the third best, 5
4. For the best managed grass and stock farm, of not less than 150 acres, 10
5. For the second best, 7
6. For the third best, 5

As Mr. Garbutt's object is to elicit and disseminate useful information among his brother farmers, for the common good, the better to produce the desired result, he imposes upon competitors for the above premiums, the following conditions:

1. That the competitor shall live upon and manage his farm, either as owner or occupant.
2. That the statement of management shall embrace a period of three years.
3. That such statement shall exhibit the character of the soil, the description of the crops and stock, mode of management, estimated value of all the crops and stock, mode of managing manures, expense of labor, &c. In short it must exhibit a true account of the profits of the farm for the three years, in such detail as to enable others to profit by the examples of the successful competitors.

While upon this subject, we venture to suggest to land holders, and others who feel a deep interest in the substantial improvements of our country, whether they would not subserve their individual as well as the public interests, by following the patriotic example of our worthy friend Garbutt, in offering premiums for improvements in husbandry. These will do more to enhance the value of real estate, and to promote the common weal, than the multiplication of banks, or the mad schemes of speculation, which have raised thousands to imaginary opulence, but which, in reality, have reduced tens of thousands to absolute ruin. Productive industry, after all, is the true source of national wealth and greatness; and the more we enlighten and honor labor, the more we shall have of it, and the better it will be for us.—*Cult.*

Facts worthy of Consideration.

Five millions of agriculturists in Great Britain furnish subsistence for her population of sixteen to eighteen millions of people. Great Britain imports but a small amount of provisions.

Twelve millions of agriculturists in the United States *do not* furnish subsistence for a population of sixteen millions. We import bread stuffs, now, from almost every country of Europe.

Whence this mighty difference? It is not owing to the natural inferiority of our soil, nor to the inferiority of our laborers in physical strength and industry. In both these we claim to have the advantage of the old continent;—but it is owing to the neglect of our legislators and statesmen, to patronize and aid this great primary branch of labor—it is for want of that aid which government and science give there, and which they do not give here. *There* we see established schools of agriculture, boards of agriculture. *Here* we see neither. *There* agricultural science constitutes a branch of instruction in the primary schools, and practical instruction is dispensed in those of higher grades. *Here* our schools do not afford instruction in either the science or practice. *There* large sums are disbursed from the public treasury, to make agricultural surveys, to publish standard works on husbandry, and to call forth genius and skill, by liberal rewards and distinctions. *Here* government expends nothing for these objects. *There* agricultural improvement is promoted from state policy. *Here* it is neglected—because it has no *quid pro quo*—nothing to offer to gratify the short sighted cupidity of party. Our statesmen are so greedy for the sixpence that is close to their eye, that they do not see the dollar which beckons them from the distance. The landed proprietors of Europe generally possess intelligence and influence, which they effectually exert, in combined effort, to increase the products of their estates. *Here* the proprietors are too often uninformed and spiritless, having no concert, and tamely submitting to the miserable pittance which their public servants may find leisure or inclination to dole out to them.—*Ib.*

From the Cultivator.

Cheese making.

Mr. Buel,—Sir: I became a subscriber, to your valuable paper at the commencement of its third volume, and have since perused all its numbers with a great deal of interest. You have published several communications, wishing that some one would send you some directions on the art of making cheese, which should be "founded on the writer's own experience." As none have yet appeared in the columns of the Cultivator, I have concluded to send you a few directions, which are the result of my own *observations only*, for upon actual *experience* I can say but little.

It is a surprising fact, that the cheese business has been carried on in this country so long, and to so great an extent as it has, without greater exertions to bring it to greater perfection by the assistance of science. I do not mean to call in question the quality, for I believe there are many persons in this country who are capable of making cheese of quality *equal*, and perhaps *superior*, to any foreign production. But I do not believe that any cheese maker in the country, even Col. Meacham himself, can, at all times, "accomplish the greatest possible object by the least possible means" in that art without the use of the thermometer. It is but a few years since distillers could only extract, to the utmost extent, ten quarts of hydrometer proof liquor from a bushel of grain; while by the assistance of science and experiments, they now get fifteen quarts from a bushel. They too might mash, cool off, &c. by guess, without thermometers, and make just as good alcohol, but they would be the losers in quantity. Why may not then more cheese be obtained from the same quantity of milk than is generally done? That the substance is not all coagulated is evident from the fact, that butter is made from the whey. I do not know a dairyman in this vicinity that uses a thermemeter, a guide to regulate the temperature of the milk when set, or in any part of the process. The whole of the cheese in the country, I believe, is made by guess, and consequently no other than directions founded upon (*rote*) experience can be expected.

I have been in the cheese business for the last few years, and last year I had the luck to obtain a cheese maker, whose skill and experience in the art are probably second to none in the country, and whose mode and directions are as follows: First is the preparation of rennet, which is merely soaking the rennet in water or sweet whey, which is preferable, and adding salt enough to keep it sweet: as to the quantity used in a given quantity of milk, that is altogether regulated by the strength of the rennet liquor; and as some rennets are better than others, I am unable to reduce it to a certain rule on paper; there should be enough, however, to perfect coagulation; but too much "is apt to blow up the cheese full of small holes," and it will acquire a disagreeable flavor. The evening's milk, in hot weather, should be cooled from 45 to 55 degrees of Fahrenheight's thermometer, to prevent its souring, which may be done by setting the milk, if in pans, into cold water, and if some should be in the cheese tub, large tin coolers should be set into the milk with cool water, changing the water (if required) until the milk be cooled to the above temperature. The milk having thus stood all night, the cream should be carefully skimmed off in the morning and put into a pan. The quantity of milk heated or warmed is regulated by the temperature of the external air, for cheese is or can be made at all seasons of the year. I found by the thermometer that the temperature of the milk, when set, varied from 85 to 95 degrees, and I believe the rule laid down in the Farmer's School Book, putting at about the same temperature as when taken from the cow, viz: 90 to 95, to be a good one. Enough should then be heated or warmed to liquify the cream, (which is poured into the warm milk,) and raise the temperature of the whole, when in the cheese tub, together with the morning's milk, to 90 or 95 degrees. In cold weather it all wants warming; when in very hot weather, it wants very little or no warming; in the latter case, the cream may be liquified by putting it into the strainer,and pouring the morning's milk on it.

The rennet is then well mixed with the milk; but the quantity, as before mentioned, depends upon the strength of it. The time allowed for coagulation, I find to be about one hour, (as soon as it is coagulated, it will admit of a slight pressure on its surface without breaking,) during which time more or less cream will naturally rise to the surface. This, to prevent its escape with the whey, should be carefully skimmed into one side of the tub, and some of the coagulated milk or curd put on to it with a skimmer, the whole is then very carefully broken up with a skimmer or a cutter, made for the purpose. If the breaking up be not very carefully done, or if it be carelessly mixed, the butyraceous substance will become reunited with and escape with the whey. A coarse cloth or strainer is then spread over it, through which the whey will rise, and as much of it dipped off as can be gotten handily; the cloth is then removed and the curd broken up again as fine as can be with a skimmer, when the whey is dipped off again as before. Some of the first whey should be heated as soon as it is dipped off, and by the time the whey is dipped off the second time, it should be ready to scald the curd. The quantity heated is also regulated by the temperature of the external air; in hot weather two pails full of whey of 130 degrees, will scald the curd from forty pails of milk; but in cold weather it will take more. As soon as the whey is dipped off the second time, the curd is broken up the third time, and immediately scalded with the hot whey; as soon as the hot whey is poured on, the cheese makers thoroughly mix it and break the curd with their hands as fine as they can get it; it is then cooled by pouring on cold whey; it is then removed into a cheese-basket or sink, over which a large cloth is spread, in which the whey is worked out by squeezing and working the curd as clean as possible; the curd is then again put into the cheese-tub and salted. The common rule is a tea-cup full of salt to every fifteen pounds of cheese, but as tea-cups, like "pieces of chalk," vary in size, I consider this an unsafe rule. The proper way is to regulate by taste. The salt should be thoroughly mixed and graduated with the curd, for if this is not done, the parts that are not settled puff up, and perhaps give it an unpleasant flavor. It is then ready for the press.

It is of great importance that the cheese should be well pressed, for no cheese will keep well that is not well pressed. I have not made any actual experiments of the different results of coagulating the milk at different temperatures, nor is this the proper season; I intend, however, to know the difference in the coming season. Yours, &c.

Little Falls, April 13. Aaron Petrie.

Peas as a Field Crop.

There is probably no vegetable which affords more nutritive matter than peas. Their culture however as a field crop, is not very extensive in this state, and their use as an article of diet or food, except when green is not very general. According to the calculation of some farmers, as many bushels of peas can be raised on rather poor land, as there could be raised bushels of corn on the same soil. If this be actually true, it would be much better to sow peas than to plant corn on such land. Oats should be sown with the peas, as they serve to support them and prevent their lodging, and they may be separated afterwards by a sieve properly made. Rich land is not so favorable for peas, as it causes them to produce more vine in proportion to the peas, than land of a poorer quality, and it is also thought best not to sow too many to the acre.—*Ib.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Choked Cattle.

Mr. TUCKER—Having noticed in the first number of the current volume of the Monthly Farmer, an article under the above caption, giving directions for removing obstructions from the throats of cattle, and having for some years experienced various methods for the attainment of that object, I beg leave to dissent from the opinion of the author and to recommend to the public a far better method; having full faith in the adage, that "the best way is as good as any."

For more than twenty years, I have practised the following plans with invariable success, and have full confidence in stating that not one animal in a thousand will be lost, if the directions are carefully followed. The operation is perfectly reasonable, easy and natural. Let a sufficient force seize the animal to hold it; in most cases, one man is competent to the task. Take hold of a horn with the left hand; at the same time seize the under jaw with the right, inserting the thumb in the animal's mouth, back of the fore teeth—the hand passing under the jaw, and the fingers clenching in the mouth, opposite the thumb. (This method I prefer to placing the thumb and fingers in the nostrils, yet this is merely a matter of choice.) Draw forward the nose of the animal in such a manner as to form, as near as may be, a straight line with the throat; the neck being kept straight. The operator placing himself by the side of the neck, passes one arm over the neck and placing his thumbs opposite to each other on the throat, at the place of the obstruction and pressing it forward, will invariably force it into the mouth. On pressing the obstruction forward, when it arrives to the palate, or near the roots of the tongue, the animal will invariably swallow; and great care should be taken or it will pass the thumbs downward, but if held firm will without fail pass into the mouth.

This plan should be practised in all cases, except where the obstruction has passed within the brisket; in such cases the obstruction cannot be felt on the outside of the throat or neck; nor can it be reached by the arm being thrust down the throat; but it may be safely removed by the following method:

Take a flexible stick of suitable length and an inch and a half in diameter at the butt end, and a piece of firm upper leather or thin sole leather, two inches wide and of sufficient length to exactly enwrap the butt end of your stick; place the leather around the end of your ramrod in such a manner that the leather will project one-third or one-half an inch beyond the end of your rammer; make it firm with tacks, driven so closely as to preclude the possibility of the heads scratching or injuring the throat; then with a drawing knife or other instrument, shave your stick, except where inclosed in leather, to about half an inch in diameter; this will render it yielding and pliable to any bending or contraction in the neck; apply some hog's lard or soft soap to the rammer, to facilitate its passage, and then holding the anima in the position before described, insert your rod and drive the obstruction with perfect safety into the stomach; the leather acting as a complete safeguard to prevent your rod from passing by the obstruction or in any way injuring the throat of your beast.

So perfectly satisfied am I of the efficacy of these remedies, that I have not unfrequently thrown bushels of whole potatoes to a stock of cattle without any other inconvenience than looking to them a little, and occasionally extracting a potatoe as above described. E. W.

Locke, Cayuga co., May, 1837.

Drawing Water.

Mr. TUCKER—It is quite probable that many of the readers of the Farmer, would be glad to exchange the old fashioned sweep and bucket for some more easy and convenient method of procuring water, if such an exchange for the ordinary pump did not involve an expense of from eight to twelve dollars, and for the patent pump still more. Those who are unwilling to encounter this expense, are informed that the chain pump, described in the fourth Vol. of this work, by Mr. Griggs, may be constructed at a cost that is but trifling, and for ease and durability is in my opinion unequalled. As many of the readers of your journal, perhaps the greater part of the subscribers to the Monthly, are not acquainted with the directions furnished by Mr. Griggs, I will copy the substance of his valuable paper, appending what I consider as some improvement in the manufacture, as materially lessening the cost.

Mr. Griggs' instructions are, take two pine planks, (any other durable wood, such as butternut, or cherry, will answer,) 1½ inch thick and 5 inches wide, joint them straight—take a half round and work half a hollow in each of them, ⅝ of an inch in depth, so that when placed together the bore will be 1¼ of an inch diameter for two feet and a half from the bottom, the remainder or upper part to be made a size larger, that the chain and valves may move freely. Make a spout or shoe of a board, two feet long, six inches wide and four deep; place this spout in the curb, seventeen inches from the bottom, and let the top of your pump tube be neatly fitted in this spout. Let the pump run so low that the water will never settle below it, by at least a foot—nail a board on the backside of the pump for it to rest upon at the bottom, and for the greater convenience in fixing the wheel and spout, let it stand near one side of the well. Place a wheel, made of plank one foot in diameter, with six or eight crotched irons driven into its circumference, to keep the chain from slipping with axletree and crank on the top of the curb, one edge of the wheel to be exactly over the bore of the pump. Calculate how many feet of chain it will take to go over the wheel, passing seven or eight inches below the bottom of the pump, then up through the pump to the wheel again. The chain may be made of horse trace or large halter chain, cut apart once in 2½ feet and united by a link called by blacksmiths an ess, or a piece of iron with the middle straight, to receive the leather valves, with rings bent at each end to connect the pieces of chains, the straight part to be 2½ inches, that the leather may have a little play. The leather should be thick, hard sole leather, cut into circular pieces rather smaller than the bore of the pump, and two of these pieces—one of which should be but about two-thirds of the size of the other, and placed the lowest of the two—are put on the straight part of the S, these connected with the chains, and it is ready for use.

By following the above simple rules, the farmer will have a machine for drawing water superior to any in use, and it is one which any mechanic can construct. In addition to the above, I will state that the chain should not run within 12 or 18 inches of the bottom of the well, as it will otherwise rile the water in its movements; and there should be a thick piece of round hard wood placed on the front of the lower part of the pump to prevent the chain from wearing that as it passes in at the bottom. Such a pump has been used with little or no repairs for twenty years, and should the leathers require renewal, they can be put on without difficulty. In wells of great depth, they of course will draw harder than in those of ordinary depth, but in all cases they will be found to move with great ease, and deliver the water with great rapidity. Dr. H. Smith of this town has lately put one in his well, from the directions given in the Farmer, and finds it to operate admirably. Not being able at the time to find any chain of a suitable kind, he took large wire, such as is used for the bales of kettles, and made it into links of two inches in length, the pieces for the leather being of the same; and while it cost less than one-half that trace or halter chain would, answers the purpose equally well.

By using the chain pump, the objection made against ordinary pumps, that the water is unmoved, and excluded from the air is completely obviated; as by its use the water is stirred to a greater depth and the surface oftener changed than in any other way. This advantage will be properly appreciated, by those who understand the benefits of agitating water intended for use. The chain pump is less liable to obstructions from ice than the common pump, as when not in use the tube is always free from water to the surface of the water in the well; yet where wells freeze over in the winter, the chain pump, as would others, will be useless, unless precautions are taken to prevent such a result.

It can also be easily repaired, all the parts being simple in their construction, and the whole light and easily removed, if necessary. W. G.

Otisco, April, 1837.

Mr. TUCKER—The following recipe for *curing* the disease in cattle called bloody murrain, has been received from a farmer who lives in Western Pennsylvania. As it may be useful to some of the readers of your journal, I send it to you for publication. The recipe is this:

"Mix together half a pint of spirits of turpentine, and a pint of sweet milk—put this compound into a bottle, and after shaking the bottle, pour it moderately down the throat of the animal. Soon after this is done, give physic."

Neither the quantity nor kind of physic to be used, is mentioned in the recipe. Salts, no doubt, may be used advantageously. My correspondent, as well as many of his neighbors, has sustained heavy losses, in consequence of the above named disease in cattle. The information now given me is, that since they have practised according to the above recipe, the disease has been found to be nearly harmless, for they rarely fail of effecting cures. In the use of this medicine, discretion, no doubt, should be exercised in apportioning the quantity to the age and size of the animal. DAN BRADLEY.

Marcellus, Feb. 1837.

CROPS in Kentucky and Virginia.—The Western Argus, printed at Lexington, says—"The accounts which we, almost every day, notice from the Old Dominion, are quite unfavorable for a good crop. It is said that many persons are ploughing their wheat fields from the hopeless appearance of the wheat. We have but little consoling information to furnish our Virginia friends, for the season here [in Kentucky] has doubtless been very unpropitious to small grain, and these March days, in the middle of April, omen illy for an abundant crop."

From Brewster's Encyclopedia.

Theory of Agriculture.

The theory of agriculture, which we lay down, is built upon the following fundamental principles; and with one or other of them every part of rural practice is more or less connected. *First*, that the soil ought to be kept dry; or, in other words, free of all superfluous moisture. *Secondly*, that it ought to be kept clean; or in other words, free of noxious weeds. *Thirdly*, that it ought to be kept rich; or, in other words, that every particle of manure, which can be collected, ought to be applied, so that the soil may be kept in a state capable of yielding good crops. Every person, possessed of a sufficient capital stock, may act according to the first and second principles; but it is only where local circumstances are favorable, that the last can be carried into effect. No more, however, being required of the farmer, than that he shall make the most of his situation, the principle applies equally to all; and, in like manner, is equally correct and beneficial in all situations and circumstances.

Holding these principles in view, and assuming them as the basis of what is meant to be inculcated, we proceed to illustrate them in a more particular manner.

In the first place, the utility, nay the necessity, of keeping the land dry, and preserving it from being inundated or flooded with water, is so obvious, that few arguments will be required in support of this primary principle. When land is allowed to remain in a state of wetness, which may either be occasioned by spouts or springs, in the under soil, or by rain water stagnating on the surface, the earth gets into a sour state, which afterwards is detrimental to the growth of plants; and often, in the first instance, prevents either ploughing or harrowing from being successfully effected. Under such circumstances, the young plants, either corn or grass, get yellow or sickly, and never assume that vigorous thriving aspect, which they maintain upon fields differently circumstanced. Besides, manure has not the same effect when the earth is drowned, or even injured with wetness, as when it is dry and free from superfluous moisture. Under-draining is the only method of correcting the evils arising from spouts or springs, as will afterwards be more distinctly stated, and digging out the head land, and what are provincially called *gau-furrows*, the only preventive against surface water, when heavy falls of rain or snow ensue. In fact, without attention to these important operations, arable land can neither be perfectly managed, nor full crops reaped. Perhaps, the goodness or badness of farm management may be as correctly estimated by the attention shown to drainage, as by any mark whatever.—Where drainage is neglected, a sure proof is furnished, that many other branches of the art are imperfectly executed. Unless this branch of rural economy is assiduously attended to, the advantages arising from ploughing and manuring are only partially obtained.

In the second place, the benefit arising from keeping the land clean, is sufficiently discernible. Weeds, whether of the annual or the perennial sorts, may be regarded as preferable creditors of the soil, who will reap the first advantage of manure, if allowed to remain in possession: their removal, therefore, forms an important object of the husbandman's attention. Without detailing in this place, the most suitable means of removing them, it may be stated, that, according to the degree of success that follows the means employed, so will the goodness or badness of the husbandman's crops be regulated. If the strength or nutritive powers of the soil be exhausted or drawn forth by weeds, or such plants as the soil naturallly produces, it is impossible that artificial plants can prosper. It rarely happens, to be sure, that the aborigines are altogether extirpated; but upon the smallness of the number depends the returns which the soil can make to man, for the labor bestowed upon its cultivation.

In the third place, the necessity of restoring to the soil in the shape of manure the powers drawn from it by artificial crops, is acknowledged by almost every person. No doubt, some heretical opinions have, at different times, been broached, concerning the utility of feeding land by generous manures; but these never had many votaries, and are now become so obselete, that it would only be a waste of time to notice them. Manure in fact, is the most powerful agent in the hands of the farmer, and the attention bestowed upon collecting, preparing and applying it, constitutes an important branch of the art, which he practices. Perhaps agriculturists are more behind, in the points connected with this third general principle, than in the others: and here the utility of chemical knowledge may, in some respects be estimated and recognized.

These three fundamental principles hang or fall together. Without laying land dry, neither the advantages of good ploughing, nor the benefits arising from manure, can be fully obtained. When any of the other principles are neglected, similar effects will necessarily ensue. But when they are all acted upon; when the land is kept dry, clean, and in good order, the husbandman may expect a suitable reward for the trouble and expense bestowed on its cultivation. An agricultural code of this kind is not only a true one, but has the particular merit of being simple and distinct; nay it has an advantage which few creeds possess; it may be understood by the dullest capacity. Were it carried into execution; were the operations of farmers regulated by its tenets; were their endeavors constantly directed to keep the lands in their possession dry and clean, and as rich as possible, then the country would be progressively improved. In a word, these are the fundamental principles of agriculture, though several other things, such as a rotation of crops and the like, may be regarded as minor or inferior ones. All of them, however, are dependant upon the principles already noticed; because, were the fundamental principles rejected, the minor or inferior ones, could never be successfully carried into execution.

Forty-seven Years Ago,

A society was instituted in this state, "*for the promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures.*" Among its most active members were Chancellor Livingston, Simeon De Witt, Ezra L'Hommedieu, and others, distinguished as statesmen and patriots. This society continued its labors till 1804, when it became merged in the "*Society for the promotion of the useful arts;*" and at a more recent period, this again was merged in the "*Albany Institute.*" During the existence of the first society, five volumes of its transactions were published, we believe at the expense of the state. These publications, together with the active exertions of the members, gave an impulse to improvement in some of the older counties, which has now placed them at the head of American husbandry. These volumes contain much of interest and instruction. We propose to abstract from them, occasionally, such matters as we deem most important, and best fitted to forward the work of rural improvement.

The first anniversary address was delivered before the society, in January, 1792, by Dr. S. L. Mitchill. It admonishes the farmer to beware of exhausting the fertility of the soil by injudicious cropping; "The time will come, and indeed in many places now is, when the land repeatedly wounded by the ploughshare, and exhausted of its richness, shall be too weak, of itself, to make plants grow with their former luxuriance." The prediction has been wofully verified in many places. Let the *new* counties profit from the lesson. The address happily illustrates the excellence of good tillage, by the following story from Columella:—"Græcinus, in his book concerning vines, relates that he had often heard his father tell of a certain Paridius, who had two daughters, and a farm planted with vines. Of this farm he gave one-third part, as a marriage portion, to the man who wedded his eldest daughter, and notwithstanding, received as much produce as before, from the two-thirds which he reserved to himself. Afterwards, on the marriage of the younger daughter, he gave away half the remaining land, and found his income in no respect diminished. What concludes he from this? But that the *third part* of the farm was at length better cultivated than the *whole* used to be before." How many have we now a days, who, like Paridius, might do better by tilling a third than they now do by tilling the whole of their farms. All admit the error of the practice of tilling *too much* land, and yet few seem to profit by their own convictions. The address recommends attention to the saving of manures, though it avoids the then vexed question of 'What is the food of plants?' It recommends attention to the manufacture of maple sugar, to the propagation of the locust, (robinea pseudacacia,) and the white mulberry, and the culture of potatoes and hops. It states, on the authority of Sir Joseph Banks, the Hessian fly is neither known in England or in Germany.

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Experiments with Gypsum.

We find next in order an interesting communication from Chancellor Livingston, who, we believe, was the first to introduce the use among us, of gypsum, detailing a great number of experiments which he had made in 1789 and subsequent years, with this fossil manure, and also with carbonate of lime, in the form of ground oyster shells and pulverized lime-stone—and stating the results of these experiments. The applications were generally from five to seven bushels the acre. The applications now a days are generally limited to one or two bushels the acre. The Chancellor's experiments go to confirm the opinions we have long entertained, that gypsum is not beneficial upon all soils, nor to all crops. After stating the experiments and their results, the Chancellor draws the following inferences:

"1. That gypsum, in small quantities, has no visible effect on wheat or rye.

"2. That it is uniformly beneficial to Indian corn, unless it be in very rich or very wet soils.

"3. That it is beneficial to flax on dry poor sandy lands.

"4. That it is peculiarly adapted to the growth of clover in all dry soils, or even in wet soils in a dry season.

"5. That limestone pulverized, has similar effects with gypsum; whether it is better adapted to wet soils, I cannot yet determine.

"6. That the effects of gypsum as a manure are hardly perceptible in the vicinity of the sea."

The reason conjectured for the last fact is, that the atmosphere on the coast is charged with muriate of soda or common salt—that the sulphurie acid of the gypsum, having a stronger affinity for the soda than the muriatic acid, unites with it, and form a sulphate of soda, which if not unfriendly to vegetation, does not seem to aid it. The Chancellor advances the opinion, since amply confirmed, that calcareous earths are permanent manures, in proportion to the quantity employed; "for if this is small," he adds, "it must be frequently renewed, because this earth is soluble in water, and will be carried off by it, or imbibed by the plants themselves." This latter fact has been conclusively shown by Mr. Ruffin, in his valuable treatise upon calcareous manures. In speaking of the decreasing fertility of soils, from the effects of culture, water, fire, &c. he adds, "Let us not, however, tremble for the fate of posterity; the fossils which the sea affords, the vast quarries of marble, chalk, gypsum, marl, which all derive their origin from the same source, not only restore the loss which the water occasions, but agreeable to this system, compel the air to deposite the spoils of the vegetable world, and the fires which have consumed the old, to animate new plants." We may add, that the Chancellor found the gypsum beneficial in proportion to the poverty and lightness of the soil; and that modern experience has demonstrated, that it is beneficial to the potato, pea and other leguminous crops.

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A Blessing in the form of an Enemy.

Ezra L'Hommedieu, favorably known in our legislative annals, and a nice observer in agricultural matters, prefaces a communication on manures, by observing, that the land in his county, (Suffolk,) was so constantly tilled, and so little attention was paid to making manure, "that an average of not more than five or six bushels of wheat was raised on the acre. This mode of husbandry was still pursued, and although the land was gradually impoverished, the farmer found the crop, though small, more than would pay for his labor and expense. The wheat insect, the Hessian fly, *put an end to this kind of husbandry, and in that respect has proved a blessing instead of a curse;* no other way being found to prevent the injury to

this crop by the insect, but by *highly manuring the land.* Great attention since has been paid to making manure, which in many parts of the county has increased TEN FOLD. This addition has been made by green sea-weed; by drifted sea weed; by making a compost with barn yard dung and turf; by mud taken from the creeks and swamps; by leached ashes, and by the fish called manhaden or mossbankers."

This narration of Mr. L'Hommedieu affords important hints to a vast many farmers, who are careless of saving or applying manure—who are going on, in a reckless disregard of the first principles of good farming, till the Hessian fly, or some other malady, shall *drive* them to a better system. In some cases the manure was increased *ten fold!* And so it may be increased upon more than half the farms in our state. It is vegetable and animal matters—it is dung, that feeds our crops, and makes our grain, and meat, and money. There is another fact to which we would call the attention of the advocates of *fermented* manures. Mr. L. speaks of a compost of yard dung and turf. Whence the utility of this mixture? Why cart turf first to the yard, and afterwards to the field? For the very plain reason, that while mixed with the dung in the compost, it became enriched by the gases—the volatile parts of the manure—given off in the process of fermentation, and would otherwise have been scattered to the winds, and their fertilizing properties lost to the farm.

Mr. L. describes various experiments made with green and drift sea-weed, with the compost, and with mud and fish.

The green sea-weed is thrown into the hog-yards, with some dirt or turf, and being trodden and mixed by the hogs, is in a few weeks fit for use, and is applied alike to small grains, or to corn in the hill.

The drift sea weed is spread in a dry state upon wheat grounds, directly after sowing, with good effect; it is also used as litter, or manufactured into dung by the pigs, in the pen. One man thus made 20 tons in a year, worth $20, with two hogs. Mr. L. suggests that a similar economy may be effected by persons living remote from the sea, by putting in the pen the fresh grass growing on flats and in rivers, and adding turf or dirt, and any vegetable not fit for fodder. The suggestion is a good one.—Marsh lands and water may thus be made to give back the riches which are constantly flowing into them from the higher grounds.

The dung for the compost is carted from the yard *as soon as the winter foddering is over*, and mixed in alternate layers with the turf, the turf or dirt forming a thick covering to the pile, to keep the sun from the dung. Nothing is said of making compost with fermented dung.

The mud manure is the vegetable matter which is washed into streams, mixed with a portion of earth. It is exposed to a winter's frost, which pulverizes it. It is then usefully applied as a top-dressing to grass or wheat. Its value must depend upon the proportion of vegetable matter with which it abounds.

The fish, which are taken in great abundance, are used in dunging corn in the hills, are spread upon grass grounds, 15 inches apart, or made into a compost with earth, in the proportion of one load of fish to four of earth. Fifteen loads of the compost are found sufficient for an acre of poor land, which will in consequence give 30 bushels of wheat. Here we must state another fact, and a conclusive one, in confirmation of our theory, that the gases evolved by fermenting manure are a valuable food for plants. *Plants* can live upon air. We will quote Mr. L's words:

"Mr. Glover relates a circumstance which is curious. He made a heap, composed of those fish and earth, in the manner above related, near a fence where a field of wheat was growing on the opposite side. The wheat near the heap soon changed its color, and grew luxuriant, and at harvest yielded nearly double the quantity to the other parts of the field. He is confident the wheat could derive no nourishment from the heap or compost, by its being washed by rains to the ground on the other side of the fence, where the wheat grew, and could be effected *only by the effluvia arising from the putrefaction of the fish, and absorbed by the leaves of the wheat.* Vol. I. p. 67.

Raising Clover Seed.

Suffolk county, we are informed by Mr. L'Hommedieu, sent to market, 47 years ago, more clover seed than all the rest of the state. It was not uncommon for a farmer to market 30 bushels in a year. The best soil for producing seed, says Mr. L. is a light sand or loam. The seed was collected both from the first and second crop, but the largest quantity was taken from the first. When intended for seed, only three or four pounds were sown upon the acre,—upon land yielding ten bushels of wheat or rye. This thin crop was not considered profiable to mow, but standing thin the heads were well filled with seed. When about one-half of the field had changed its color, by the drying of the clover heads, they then began to gather the seed, by means of an instrument drawn by a horse, and guided by a man or boy. This machine consisted of an open box, about four feet square at the bottom, and about two feet high on three sides. "One part," says Mr. L. "which we may call the fore part, is open; on this part are fixed fingers similar to the fingers of a cradle, about three feet long, and so near together as to break off the heads from the clover stalks, which are taken between these fingers. The heads are thrown back into the box as the horse walks on. The box is fixed on an axle-tree, supported by two small wheels of two feet in diameter; two handles are fixed to the box behind, by which the man or boy, at the same time he guides the horse, lowers or raises the fingers of the machine, so as to take off all the heads from the grass. As often as the box gets full of heads, they are thrown out and the horse goes on again." With this machine, a boy and horse would gather the heads from five acres in a day. On rich lands no seed was taken from the first crop, it being too luxuriant to seed well. The heads were placed in small cocks in the field, and left there two or three weeks, in order that the husk might rot, and the seed be the easier extricated. This process is now superseded by the use of the modern clover mill. Mr. L. had known the produce to be as high as 4½ bushels the acre.

From the Cultivator.

American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

A number of distinguished gentlemen, belonging to different states of the Union, formed themselves into a society, in October last, under the above style, somewhat on the model of the British society for the diffusion of useful knowledge. The officers of the society consist of a president—(Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer.) thirty-three vice-presidents, distributed among the states, a board of thirty-nine directors, an executive committee of twenty-three, chosen by the board of directors, a secretary and treasurer. Members of the society are required to contribute $5 annually; $100 within any one year, constitutes the donor a life member; $500 a life director, and $1,000 a life member and an honorary member of the executive committee.

The *object* of this association, is, as its title imports, the diffusion of useful knowledge, in all its various departments, among the mass of our population, in a chaste and cheap form; or, to adopt the language of the prospectus, it is "to elevate the character of our national literature, and raise the standard of morality, by the introduction and more general diffusion of the works of intrinsic merit, in belleslettres, in Christian morals, in the arts, in science, physical, intellectual and moral;—to promote the improvement of our common school education, by providing standard sets of books of instruction for schools, and by procuring and publishing statistics and facts, calculated to illustrate the condition and prospects of education in our own and other countries; to provide suitable works of entertainment and information for children and youth; to furnish the means of elementary instruction and general knowledge, in their own language, for resident foreigners and their children; to cherish the general interests of literature, education and religion: of agriculture, of commerce, and of the arts, by preparing appropriate standard libraries of useful knowledge, embellished with illustrative engravings, and embued with a Christian spirit, for families and schools, for the farmer, the mechanic and the merchant, the seaman and the settler in the west," &c. &c.

The society purposes to commence immediately the publication of a district school library for the United States, to consist untimately of from 50 to 100 volumes of instructive works on various subjects, calculated to interest and benefit the young; and to follow this soon with a library for mechanics, another for farmers, another for seamen, one for children, &c.

The plan of the institution is excellent. The means of carrying it into operation, are expected to be derived from annual subscriptions, donations and bequests; and, if we are to judge from the great good which there is reason to anticipate from its labors, they will be liberal and abundant.

Common school and social libraries, comprising books judiciously selected for their tendency, and for information in the arts of productive labor, are among the surest and best means of diffusing useful knowledge, of rendering labor more honorable and more productive, and of advancing the great moral and political interests of our country. The economy that the society is likely to effect, in the price of useful books, is matter of no little consideration—as the prices will, from the heavy editions required, and from the preliminary arrangements with the publishers, be reduced one half from the ordinary standard, at least for the use of common schools. The society invites, and we trust will receive the hearty co-operation, of liberal minded men in these projects of improvement.

Profits of Beet culture.

We draw the following facts from a "Notice on the Beet Sugar," by Mr. Church, of Northampton:

That from eighteen to twenty tons of beets may be ordinarily grown upon the acre; and that twenty tons, on the supposition, and a reasonable one, that the roots yield eight per cent of sugar, will give 3,200 pounds sugar, and hence, that a given piece of land will yield more than twice the weight of sugar that it will of wheat.

That sugar, of ordinary quality, may be furnished by the manufacturer, at four or five cents per pound.

That the consumption of sugar in France, before it was produced there from the beet root, averaged *one* pound per head per annum, and now averages *three* pounds per head; that the consumption in Great Britain amounts to *sixteen* pounds per head; and in Cuba to *one hundred and twenty* pounds per head per annum.

We see from these facts that the beet may be made more profitable than the wheat culture;—for if the roots are sold to the manufacturer, at eighteen cents per cwt. twenty tons, the assumed produce of an acre, would bring $86. We also learn, that when the culture and manufacture are well established among us, indigenous sugar may be brought within the means of the most indigent, and sold cheaper than flour is sold at the present day. Sugar is more nutritious than flour, and when extensively used, will abridge very much the consumption of solid food, and be withal more healthy.

Manure.

Stable and barn-yard manure is rendered of little value by long exposure to the air, sun and wet weather. Indeed, every moment of such exposure takes away from such manure some part of its fertilizing principles. The following remarks on the waste of manure by exposure, may be new to some of our subscribers.—*New-England Farmer.*

"He who is within the sphere of the scent of a dunghill," says the celebrated Arthur Young, "smells that which his crop would have eaten, if he would have permitted it. Instead of manuring the land, he manures the atmosphere; and before his dunghill is finished he has manured another parish, perhaps another county." Stable and barn-yard manure should be kept as carefully from the sun and rain as grass, which has been cut for hay. When cattle have been yarded over night, it will be well to throw their manure into heaps, and cover them with a little loam or marsh mud, previously prepared for that purpose.

"Earth is a powerful absorber of all the gases which arise from putrefaction. But a layer of common soil along the top of a fermenting dunghill from 12 to 18 inches thick, and allow it to remain there while the process is carrying on with activity, and afterwards separate it carefully from the heap, and

it will have been impregnated with the most fertilizing virtues. The composts, which of late have attracted so universal attention, and occupied so large a space in all agricultural publications, originated in the discovery of this absorbing power of the earth, and in the application of it to the most beneficial purposes. A skilful agriculturist would no more think of allowing a violent fermentation to be going on in his dung-hill, unmixed with earth, or other matter to fix and secure the gaseous aliments, than the distiller would suffer his apparatus to be set at work, without surmounting his still with the worm to cool and condense the rarefied spirits, which ascend in evaporation. In both the most precious matter is that which assumes the aeriform state; and to behold it escaping with indifference, is a demonstration of the most profound ignorance." —*Letters of Agricola.*

Buckwheat.

Any time from the beginning of May till the beginning of July you may sow your buckwheat, and be sure of a saving crop.

Quantity of seed to the acre.—With respect to the quantity of seed, there is great difference of opinion; while some sow but a peck, others seed from three to four pecks; perhaps three pecks is about the proper allowance.

While we are upon this part of our month's work, let us remind you that you never gave better hay to your milch cows, than is buckwheat straw well cured; and, therefore, we would enjoin it upon you to preserve it with as much care as you would your best timothy. We speak from experience, and, therefore, are the more anxious that you take care of it.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

Millet.

This grain may be sown any time between the middle of May and the middle of July, and will make you a heavy crop of hay in six weeks, say from 2 to 4 tons to the acre. If you design it for hay alone, as soon as the head is formed, you should cut it; cure it in cocks, and you will have a hay more nutritious than any other. It cures easily, keeps well, and is eaten with avidity by either horses or cattle.

If you want to obtain the grain, let it remain a few days longer until the head turns yellow; then cut; thresh out the seed, when dried, and stack or stow away your hay. When the seed is permitted to ripen, the hay, of course, is harsher; but is still a highly nutritious provender for stock of all kinds.

If you desire hay only, you may sow from three pecks to a bushel of the seed: if for both grain and hay, from two to three pecks will be sufficient.—*Ib.*

Water and Musk-melons, and Cantaleupes.

The sooner this month you get in these luscious fruits the better. Sandy soil, as you know, suits them best; but you must bear in mind that if you wish fine fruit, you must give to each hill a liberal allowance of well rotted manure, or ashes, and as your plants come up, sprinkle over them, and the hills, a little of the *flour of sulphur*, and in a few days give to each hill about a table spoonful of *spent ashes* and *plaster of paris*, mixed in equal portions. The first will prove a preventive from the bugs, as also a stimulant, in its power to attract moisture from the atmosphere, while the last will act in the latter capacity, secure to your plants a rapid growth, and soon place them beyond the influence of the insect tribe.

If you have no flour of sulphur, make a decoction of the leaves of *Elder*, and water your melon plants, or strew the green leaves of *Elder* over them. If you have no elder, the leaves of the black walnut will answer equally well; so also will a decoction of the leaves of tobacco, or soot, or *soap suds*, sprinkled over the plants, act in the double character of manure and an expellant of insects.

And here we would remark, that by the use of either of the above articles, you may save your *pumpkins*, *squashes*, *cucumbers*, and *cabbage plants*. For the latter, a decoction of sulphur and soot, is particularly efficacious.—*Ib.*

White-washing.

Have your barns, stables, and poultry houses, inside and out, well white-washed, as also your garden and yard fences, as well as those on either side the avenue leading to your dwelling; not forgetting, while the white-washer has the brush in hand, to let him apply it freely to every part of your dwelling that is not papered or painted. Besides adding much to the appearance of a homestead, there is nothing more promotive of health than this method of cleansing.—*Ib.*

Short Horn Cattle.—We learn with much satisfaction, says the Baltimore American, that a distinguished American Agriculturist now in Europe, has prevailed upon Mr. J. Whitaker, of Yorkshire, England, to send a part of his superior herd of Durham Short Horns to this country, for sale by auction, and that they may be expected to arrive early this summer. We also understand the sale will take place in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. It may not be improper to state that Mr. Whitaker is the most celebrated and succesful breeder of "Durham Short Horns" in England, and it is princpally from his stock that Col. Powell and the Ohio Importing Company have made their best selections for some years past.-They are universally acknowledged to be the finest cattle ever brought to this country. A rare chance will therefore now be offered for obtaining choice and pure animals, without the risk of a sea voyage.

To destroy Ticks on Lambs.

Boil tobacco in a large kettle, then put some of the liquor in a tub, adding water to it, and after wetting a lamb, let a boy hold him standing on his feet in the tub, then squeeze out all the liquor you can. A man and a boy can wash thirty, after the liquor is prepared, in two hours.

Seed Corn Wanted.

A HIGH price will be paid for good Seed Corn delivered immediately at the Rochester Seed Store.
Also a few bushels of Sweet Corn.
may13-frlt REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

2,000,000 Silk Worm Eggs,

JUST received at the Rochester Seed Store. Price 12a cents per 1000, or 10,000 for $1.
may13-fr2w. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Mulberry and Locust Seed.

A NEW supply of White Italian Mulbery and Yellow Locust Seed, just received by
REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
my6 *Rochester Seed Store, Arcade Buildings*

Flower Seeds.

A SPLENDID assortment of annual, biennial, and perrennial Flower Seeds of the growth of 1836, for rate at the *R*ochester Seed Store, in boxes of 20 varieties for $1, 50 varieties for $2, 100 varieties for $4, or singly at 6 cents per paper. Catalogues may be had at the Store.
april 29 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Attention Farmers and Gardeners,

TO the prices of seeds now selling at the new English Store, opposite the Court-house.

Early York and Drumhead Cabbage,	1s. per ounce.
New Early Nonpareil,	3s. "
All others,	1s. 6d. "
Early Horn Carrot and the Large Field Carrot,	5s. per pound.
Field Beet or *M*angel Wurtzel,	3s. 6d. "
Radishes, of sorts, from	4s to 5s. "
Ruta Baga,	5s. "
All other Turnip Seeds from	4s.to 5s. "

The subscribers offer their stock of the above Seeds at the prices stated, with all others of their importation, equally low, they being determined to sell at such prices as shall induce growers to cultivate the Root Crops extensively, the high price of the seeds of which have in this market been hitherto considered an objection, which complaint can no longer exist, and they solicit the patronage of the public. Proof specimens may now be seen growing at their Store.
KEDIE & HOUGHTON,
apr 22-tf 62 Buffalo-st. opposite the Court-House.

A Splendid Farm for Sale.

THAT well known farm formerly owned and occupied by James Graham deceased, situate on the shunpike road between Erie and Waterford, midway distant from either place. The farm contains 212 acres neat measure, 175 of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, on which is erected a large and convenient dwelling house, kitchen, wood-house, &c. Two large frame *B*arns, one of which is 90 feet long, and the other 45, a shed for the shelter of cattle, 80 feet long, togther with out-buildings suited for convenience and comfort.

There are also on the premises two large fruit Orchards, with about 250 fruit trees in each, scarce one failing to yield an abundant supply every year of excellent quality of fruit.

This farm is well watered and well adapted to grazing, with a sufficient quantity of arable land for the producing of grain.

More particular information respecting the premises, as well as the terms of sale, can be had by inquiring of Carson Graham, at the office of Riddell & Graham, in Erie, or of William Graham in Beaverdam, one mile from the premises.
WM. GRAHAM.
Erie, Pa. March 1, 1837. apr 13-f9t

3.125 LBS. Ruta *B*aga, White Flat, Norfolk, Long Tankard, Yellow Bullock, and other Turneps, Mangel Wurtzel, French Sugar Beet, and Orange Carrot, with a great variety of *English Imported Garden Seeds* —"cheap as dirt." at the Rochester Seed Store, *Arcade Buildings.* apr29 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

2.000 LBS. Ruta *B*aga, English Turneps, and Mangel Wurtzel seed, just received from England, and for sale at reduced prices, at the English *S*eed *S*tore, 62 *B*uffalo st. KEDIE & HOUGHTON.
april 29

Canadian Field Peas.

A LARGE supply just received at the Rochester Seed Store. Owing to the uncertainty of the corn crop of late, farmers will do well to sow a few acres of peas, as they are a sure crop and will come off the ground in time, and leave it in good order for wheat. They are thought to be full as good as corn for fattening hogs. About 3 bushels of seed are requisite for an acre.
april 29 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rochester Seed Store—*Extra.*

OWING to their excellent facilities for procuring seed of American growth, as well as importing such as are found to mature better in other climates, the proprietors of this establishment are enabled to offer their present stock at very reduced prices, particularly *English* seeds.

Their present assortment of the growth of 1836 is very extensive, and was raised in the most careful manner by respectable seed growers in this country, or imported from the best foreign sources.

Encouraged by the liberal and increasing patronage they have hitherto received, they are determined to sell at as low prices as seeds *of equally good quality* can be purchased at any reputable seed store in the United States.
REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
apr 22 Arcade Buildings, Rochester.

Early Red Eye Beans.

A LARGE supply of these superior Beans just received at the Rochester Seed Store.

These beans are very early and productive, and from the certainty and abundance of the crop, and the high price they bring in market, are doubtless the most profitable kind for planting.

A farmer in this vicinity realized 180 dollars for the product of 2 acres the last season.
REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
apr 22 36 Arcade Buildings.

Agents for the Rochester Seed Store.

OUR distant friends and the public will find a large assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, which may be relied on as being fresh and genuine, put up and labeled at the Rochester Seed Store, for sale at the following places;

W. & G. BRYANT, Buffalo
G. W. MERCHANT, Lockport
WILLIAMS & DORRANCE, Batavia
GATES, BRADLEY & Co. Le Roy
J. F. WYMAN, Geneseo
J. B. DUNGAN, Canandaigua
BOGARTS & WYNKOOP, Geneva
HOLDEN & VINCENT, Oswego

The above gentlemen are authorised to receive orders and payments for us, for seeds, trees, plants, or any other articles in our line. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.
march 18

KEDIE & HOUGHTON, Importers of English Field and Garden Seeds, beg to apprize the public that they have now for sale the largest importation of the choicest and best varieties of every kind of Garden and Field Seeds ever offered to the public in Western New-York, all of which have been selected from the most eminent growers in the Old Country, (and of the growth of 1836,) which, together with a large assortment of Seeds of American growth, they confidently submit to the public as being unequalled by any ever offered in any part of the United States, and by adhering to a strict determination of offering no other seeds but the vitality of which shall have been tested, they solicit a share of the public patronage.

K. & H. deem it necessary to state, that Mr. Kedie's intimate connection in England with most of the practical and scientific agriculturists, horticulturists and botanists, with whom he has passed all the former part of his life, gives him an advantage in his selection of seeds for the public good, not surpassed by any other establishment in the Union.

No 6 Buffalo-street, west corner store of the Eagle Block.
Catalogues to be had at the store.
The highest price paid in cash for Grass Seed.
Rochester, Feb. 7, 1837. feb 25

Morus Multicaulis.

JOSEPH DAVENPORT offers for sale 50,000 plants of the true Chinese Mulberry, or Morus multicaulis. Trees will be carefully packed and forwarded as early as desired. Orders must be sent to Colerain, Mass. till the 15th of March; after which time to Hartford, Ct. All inquiries will be attended to at his plantation, 5 miles south-west of the city. Early orders only will be supplied, as arrangements will be made use all not called for soon.
Colerain, Jan. 23. 1837.

Choice Seeds for Farmers.

NEW French white Sugar Beet, *imported.*
Mangel Wurtzel, or Field Beet.
English purple Top Ruta Baga.
Large Orange Carrot, *for stock.*
White Dutch *C*lover, perennial Rye Grass, Lucern, Trefoil, Skinless Oats, Broom Corn, &c. &c. For sale at the Rochester *S*eed Store No. 5 Arcade Hall, by
feb 25 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Effects of Cultivation—Carious Facts.

The history of some of our commonest agricultural and horticultural products, furnishes a useful lesson respecting the beneficial effects of careful cultivation. The husbandman may read, in the case of the Potato particularly, not merely the effects produced by accident in the introduction of useful plants, but the vast improvement resulting from judicious culture.

The speech of Col. Knapp, in delivering the premiums awarded by the American Institute to individuals residing in Newark, embraced many curious facts, which will probably be read with profit by intelligeat farmers. We quote a few paragraphs:

"Every thing in this country," said he, has been brought forward by protection. In this bleak clime, but few of the sustaing fruits of the earth were here indigenous, or in a perfect state. Even the Indian corn, so often considered as native here, was with difficulty acclimated. It was brought from the south, and by degrees was coaxed to ripen in a northern latitude. The aborigines who cultivated it, taught the pilgrims how to raise it; they plucked the earliest ears with the hush, and braided several of them together, for the next year's seed, and their care was rewarded by an earlier and surer crop.

"The pumpkin, brought from Spain, was first planted in Rawley, in Massachusetts, and it was several years before they came to a hard, knotty shell, which marks the true yankee pumpkin, such as are selected for the golden pies of their glorious thanksgiving festival.

"Our wheat was with difficulty acclimated. That brought from the mother country had grown from spring to fall, but the season was not long enough here to ensure a crop. It was then sown in the fall, grew under the snows in winter, and catching the earliest warmth of spring, yielded its increase by midsummer.

"Asparagus, which is now the delight of all as an early vegetable, and for which several millions of dollars are paid our gardeners yearly, is of late culture in this country. At the time of the revolution, asparagus was only cultivated on the seaboard, this luxury had not then reached the farmer of the interior.

"The history of the potato is a singular one. Rees' Encyclopædia states that the potato was brought from Virginia, by sir Walter Raleigh, to Ireland. The writer should have said from South America, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used as an esculent, at that time. It was pointed out to him as a beautiful flower, and its hard, bulby root was said, by the natives, to possess medicinal qualities. He took it to Ireland, where he had estates, presented to him by queen Elieabeth, and planted it in his garden. The flower did not improve by cultivation, but the root grew larger and softer. The potato in its native bed was a coarse ground nut. The thought struck the philosopher to try the potato as an edible, and boiling and roasting it, found it by either process excellent. He then gave some of the plants to the peasantry, and they soon became, in a measure, a substitute for bread, when the harvest was scanty.

"The potato was successfully cultivated in Ireland, before it was thought of in England; it grew into favor by slow degrees, and was so little known when our pilgrim fathers came to this country, that it was not thought of for a crop in the New World. It would have been an excellent thing for them, if they had been acquainted with the value of the potato. It was not until 1719, that the Irish potato reached this country. A colony of Presbyterian Irish, who settled in Londonderry, in New Hampshire, brought the root with them. These people found their favorite vegetable flourished well in new grounds. By degrees, their neighbors came into the habit of raising potatoes; but many years elapsed before the cultivation of them was general among the yeomanry of this country. Long after they were cultivated in New England, they were held in contempt, and the master mechanic often had to stipulate with his apprentice, that he should not be obliged to eat potatoes. An aged mechanic once informed me, that he raised nine bushels, having at that time (1746) a dozen apprentices, but did not venture to offer them a boiled potato with the meat, but left them in the cellar for the apprentices to get and roast as they pleased; he soon found that he should not have enough for seed, and locked up what was left. The next year he raised the enormous quantity of thirty-six bushels; the neighbors stared—but his boys devoured them during the following winter.

"About this time some of the gentry brought this vegetable on their tables, and the prejudice against them vanished. Thus, by degrees, a taste for this food was formed, never to be extinguished. The cultivation of the potato is now well understood—a crop ameliorates, instead of impoverishing the soil and the culture can be increased to any extent.—Thus, by the curiosity of one lover of nature, and his experiments, has a humble weed been brought from the mountains of South America, and spread over Europe and North America, until it is emphatically called 'the bread of nations.' Still the country from whence it was taken, has been too ignorant or supertsitious to attempt its cultivation, until within a few years. Now, the lights of science are chasing away the long, deep shadows of the Andes.

"Rice was brought from India in 1721, and cultivated by way of experiment in South Carolina – It succeeded well, and was, for many years, the staple article of the state. It seems strange, but it is not more strange than true, that a vegetable should have a moral and religious influence over the mind of men. Brahma could never have enforced his code of religious rites, with an hundred incarnations, if India had not abounded in the rice plant. His followers would have become carnivorous, notwithstanding all the rays of his glory, and the awful exhibition of his might, if he had not driven the animals away, and secured the vegetable yingdom for his worshippers. Man is, in spite of his philosophy, a creature of the earth–and in a common measure, like the chamelion, takes the hues of his character from his position and his food.

"Tne cotton plant was at first cultivated as a flower in our gardens, and a beautiful flower it is. This plant alone has made a revolution in the finances of the world. Look at the growth and consumptionof itin the United States,and the immense manufacture of it in England, where it cannot be grown, and you will find my assertion true in its most extended sense.

"Until our purchase of Louisiana, this country was indebted to the East and West Indies for sugar. In the country—the thirteen United States--sugar and molasses were made in small quantities, from corn stalks, sweet apples,pumpkins, and maple sugar trees; but all put together, furnished but a small part of the sugar demanded by the great mass of people. Our people are fond of saccharine, or sweetening to use our peculiar term for it.

"The corn stalk, the pumpkin, and the sweet apple, are given up for sugar or molasses—and the maple tree is falling before the axe, and we must rely on the sugar cane alone, unless we can substitute, as in France, the sugar beet. The culture of the sugar beet has been commenced with us, and probably will be successful.

PLOUGHING.—Lady Morgan defines dancing to be the "poetry of motion." If the annexed be true, the toil of the prairie farmers may be well termed the poetry of ploughing.

"The roll of the prairies is so free from stumps and stones that the plough, after the first furrow, generally needs no guide; prepared with a seat for the driver, graduated by a pair of wheels, and drawn by an experienced team, it cuts a furrow of equal thickness, and will pursue the even tenor of its way for miles without obstruction. A gentleman informed me that he had seen drivers seated on their plough, playing on their violin, while the oxen and the plough kept their regular motion, through long furrows, apparently without any attention from him. I have often seen them, although having sole charge of the work, so intent upon a book or newspapers, as to appear utterly regardless of the team or the implement it drew, except at the commencement or termination of a furrow."

Farmer Quick Dead.

The Belvidere (N. J.) Apollo has the following obituary notice:

"Died, at her farm near Belvidere, on the 23d March, Elizabeth Quick, widow, aged about 50 years. The deceased was a very remarkable woman, and well known in the country round by the significant name of Farmer Quick. Some 25 or 30 years ago, her husband died, leaving her with three young children, daughters, and the farm chiefly unpaid for. According to her own account of the matter lately given to a neighbor, she thus reasoned with herself in regard to her then situation and prospects. Wholly inexperienced in those calculations usually familiar to men, about the expenses and proceeds of land tillage, she determined notwithstanding her sex and the disadvantages of a constitution at that time feeble, that rather than adventure hiring extra help, she would work the farm herself. She said she believed, that the differences in the employment of men and women, rose rather from the arbitrary usages of society, than from any physical differences of constitution. Subsequent experience seemed to confirm her in this opinion; for, as she proceeded in her out-door work, her health became better established, and was accompanied with strength proportioned to this task. The result of these labors was, that she paid for the homestead, built a new house, and enlarged her establishment every way; and quite recently bought another farm, having considerably more means at disposal than were required to pay for it. About two months since, Mrs. Quick went to the woods, and without any assistance felled the timber, and cut and hauled home in one day, five two horse loads of wood; besides doing her usual night work, of feeding and foddering the stock, &c. The alternations of heat and chill caused by the exercise of loading the wood, and riding home upon the same with wet feet, caused the disease which finally ended the labors of Farmer Quick."

We are told that laboring cattle will perform their spring work with more vigor and less apparent fatige, if they are fed two or three times a day with a few ears of Indian corn. Some, however, prefer giving them small quantities of raw potatoes, which are said to be more cooling than corn, and to answer the purpose of physic, as well as that of food. Perhaps it may be well to change their diet occasionally, from the roots to the grain; and these, with regular meals of good English hay, will, in ordinary cases, be sure to keep them in good working order.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, *LAND AGENT,* 17 Exchange-street, Rochester. ☞ Farms for sale. march 4 6m

Fruit Trees For Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and innoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. SAMUEL MOULSON.
apr 15-tf

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nursery, SERIES, GREECE, MONROE CO., N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with Trees and Plants in the different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired delivered on the canal one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

April 1, 1837. ASA ROWE.